

The Wheeling Intelligence

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WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON FRIDAY FIVE CENTS.)

WE HAVE THEM,

And Give Substantial Figures for all Claims.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN

By Seventeen on Joint Ballot, not Counting Doubtfuls.

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSERTIONS

To the contrary are not backed up by any tangible evidences of their truthfulness—Chairman Ohley Whistling to Keep Up His Courage in His Irresolute Dream—Look Out for the Old Democratic Trick that Once Counted Out a Republican Governor—Reports that Democratic Returning Boards in Close Counties May Go Back of the Returns.



The state legislature is undoubtedly Republican by a good working majority in both houses, and this insures the election of a Republican United States senator. Conservative estimates based on information received up to a late hour last night by Chairman Dawson, at Charleston, and Secretary A. B. White, at Parkersburg, both of the state Republican committee, and in touch with the situation, agree in about every particular.

There are still some doubtful counties to hear from, but these will not materially change the general result. The senate will stand about the same as reported in these columns yesterday, the new senators elected standing seven Republican and six Democratic.

Chairman Dawson counts the seventh senatorial district in the Republican column, notwithstanding the Democratic claim that John D. Hewitt is defeated. The official returns have not been received, and the result will be close, but Mr. Dawson claims that Hewitt is elected. His defeat would not materially affect the strength of the Republicans, since it would simply add one more to the Democratic membership, making the senate stand, counting the hold-over senators, 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats, and his election would make 18 Republicans and 8 Democrats. The estimate of the house shows 33 Republicans to 32 Democrats, making a Republican majority on joint ballot of 17.

Nicholas county elected a Republican member which is the only change in the estimate of Mr. Dawson which was published yesterday.

Secretary White's estimate of the standing of the house of delegates, as given last night, shows Republican members elected as follows:

Brooke-Hancock district, 1; Doddridge, 1; Fayette, 2; Grant-Hardy district, 1; Harrison, 1; Jackson, 2; Kanawha, 4; Lewis-Webster district, 1; Marshall, 2; Mason, 2; Monongalia, 1; Monroe, 1; McDowell-Wyoming district, 1; Ohio, 4; Preston, 2; Putnam, 1; Randolph-Tucker district, 1; Roane, 1; Ritchie, 1; Taylor, 1; Tyler, 1; Wood, 3; Upshur, 1; Braxton-Clay district, 1; Wetzel-Tyler district, 1—total Republican members, 38.

Mr. White did not include Nicholas as electing one Republican delegate, which would make his estimate agree with that of Chairman Dawson. Adding Nicholas, it will be noted that these two chief officers of the state organization agree on the figures. On the other hand, Chairman Ohley, of the Democratic state committee, is quoted in a Charleston dispatch as only claiming the legislature by one majority on joint ballot. This is approaching close to the verge of dropping off altogether. In a dispatch received from Mr. Ohley his own claim gives the Republicans one on joint ballot.

A well authenticated report that Democratic returning boards in various counties where Republicans were elected to the legislature propose to count out the successful candidates and give the defeated Democrats the certificates of election will shock good citizens everywhere. This matter is more extensively referred to in the editorial columns of this morning's Intelligence.

Chairman Ohley's Claims.

To the Editor of the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—The Democrats elect 38 members of the house of delegates, and claim two yet in doubt. We also elect eight senators, and will have the legislature on joint ballot.

WM. A. OHLEY, Chairman Democratic State Committee.

KANAWHA COUNTY

Is Definitely Republican—Chairman Ohley Coming Down the Ladder.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—

Kanawha county is still Republican by a good safe majority. Unofficially the Republican ticket has the following majorities: For Congress, Edwards, 297; state senate, Shirkey, 426; county commissioner, Moulton, 292; house of delegates, Hunt, 106; Morris, 158; Malcolm, 151; Martin, 154.

Chairman Ohley has the legislature on joint ballot whittled down to one majority, but he holds on to that with bull-dog tenacity. Forty-eight hours ago Mr. Ohley claimed everything in

sight as far as West Virginia was concerned. He has been coming down the ladder very fast.

DAYTON'S MAJORITY

Slightly Reduced by Randolph's Vote. Will Still Be Over 800.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

GRAFTON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—There is no material change in Dayton's majority since the last report. Your correspondent has just received Randolph's vote, official. It is 550 for McGraw, which reduces Dayton's majority somewhat from last night's estimate. It looks as though he will still have a majority of over 800. I don't think it will fall below this.

FREER'S MAJORITY 902

In the Fourth District—Lincoln County Democratic by Small Majority.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 10.—Lincoln county goes Democratic by a very small majority, electing a member of the house of delegates. Neh's majority is six, making Judge Freer's majority in the district 902.

A GREAT VICTORY

In the Fifth Delegate District—Lipscomb Overcomes a Big Democratic Majority.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

PARSONS, W. Va., Nov. 10.—P. Lipscomb, Republican, of this place, is elected to the legislature from this, the Fifth delegate district, over H. J. Wagoner, Democrat, by about fifty majority, overcoming a Democratic majority in the district of over 500. Lipscomb's majority in Tucker county is 385.

FRUITS OF A GREAT VICTORY

At the Polls Tuesday—A Republican Senate Will Keep the Country Safe for Eight Years on Economic Questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, says that the public hardly realizes the full extent of the Republican victory on Tuesday. Even more important, he says, than the fact that the next house will be Republican is the sweeping change in the senate where the fruits of Tuesday's election will give the Republicans eighteen majority. "That majority cannot possibly be overcome for eight years," said Mr. Babcock, "and for at least that period the business interests of the country are safe. Republican policies must prevail for that length of time.

Even if the next house and the next President should be for free silver a Republican senate would block their path. Besides the majority in the senate will give us a clean working majority there for the enactment of our policies without the embarrassment that comes from narrow and unstable majorities. There need be no deals with the kickers. We will have a Republican majority sufficient to work freely and what we do can be done with the knowledge that our legislation will have ample time to vindicate itself before a hostile senate can be elected to upset it."

HOUSE IS SURE.

Positive Information that 183 Straight Republicans Have Been Elected—Kerr's Weak Counter Claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—

Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, is still confident of a majority in the house of representatives.

He figured on only thirteen last night, but is now convinced that the manifest drift in the west when the returns are all in will show that enough districts now doubtful have been carried to swell the majority to 20. Mr. Babcock says that the gains in the west are due to the desire of the people to endorse the administration and to express their satisfaction over the return of prosperity.

The Republicans carried five districts west of the Missouri, which they hardly hoped for, but they were offset by the loss of four districts in New York and one in Massachusetts, so that Mr. Babcock's original calculations as to the result proved approximately correct.

Late this afternoon Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee, practically completed a list of the representatives-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress. The latest authentic advice received by the Republican committee indicates that two districts are in doubt yet, viz: The Second California and the Twelfth Texas. In both, however, Mr. Babcock concedes that the chances are favorable to the Democrats. He claims neither of them.

To-night Mr. Babcock's figures show the election of 183 straight Republicans, 163 Democrats, 6 Populists and one Silver Republican. These figures do not include the two doubtful districts mentioned. Conceding these two districts to the Democrats as a means of reaching definite results, Mr. Babcock claims a certain majority of thirteen over all opposition.

Little information of a definite nature was received by the Democratic congressional committee to-night. Secretary Kerr maintains that the opposition to the Republicans would representatives. His figures indicated that the opposition would have at least 180 votes and perhaps 181.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Dispatches to the Associated Press up to 11:15 a. m. to-day from 347 out of 367 congressional districts show that the Republicans have elected 183 and the Democrats and Fusionists 164. There are still ten doubtful districts.

"Coin" Harvey's Explanations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—W. H. "Coin" Harvey, chairman of the Democratic national committee on ways and means, said to-day:

"The result of the recent election is in my opinion due to two causes: First, the Republicans had a most perfect organization and all necessary money to make its force effective. Second, the natural influence of a successful war conducted by the party in power, coupled with the fact that the war is not yet officially concluded. The principal reason, however, is the first, namely, the thorough organization, effected by the forces favorable to the single gold standard.

GEN. MILES' REPORT

Of the Military Operations of the Past Year.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN

And the Preparations for War—There is an Entire Absence of any Evidence of Direct Criticism. Though Certain Sentences are Emphasized to Justify Previously Expressed Plans of Details—He Wanted to Go to Cuba with Shafter's Force, but was Recalled to Washington by Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The report of Major General Miles, commanding the United States army, was made public to-day by direction of Secretary Alger. The key-note of the report is found in one of the opening sentences where it said: "The military operations during the year have been extraordinary, unusual and extensive," a statement which is fully borne out by the long recital of important events which General Miles shows have made the military history of the year 1898 the most remarkable since the end of the civil war.

In point of interest the document divides naturally into four chapters, for while brief allusion is made to such matters as the military expeditions to Alaska, interest naturally centers in that portion which treats of the war with Spain. Under this general head, the report deals with the plans of campaign and war preparations; with the Santiago campaign; with General Miles' operations in Porto Rico and lastly with the important changes in existing organization, which are, in General Miles' opinion, necessary to make the army an effective weapon for the defense of the country.

There is an entire absence of any evidence of direct criticism, though certain sentences in the report are italicized, in an apparent desire to justify previously expressed plans of details of the campaigns, and, where it deals with events, the document is largely made up of a quotation of official dispatches.

Treating of the regular army, General Miles begins with a statement of the unpreparedness of the country, showing the vast equipment left by the million soldiers of the civil war had been dissipated or had become obsolete until the tentage, transportation and camp equipment was insufficient for any important military operation. He recounts the legislation of Congress just prior to the war looking to the increase of the army and cites his own recommendation on April 9th that 40,000 men be provided for coast defense and reserve; that the regular army be increased and 10,000 immunes recruited, making a force of 162,597 men, which with 50,000 native auxiliaries he considered sufficient. Such a force properly equipped, he believed to be better than a large force poorly equipped.

He further asked "for 60,000 volunteers to make up an army of 150,000 soldiers for offensive operations in Cuba, the whole force to be fully equipped, leaving the state troops to defend the coast and for a reserve."

April 15th he wrote Secretary Alger as follows:

"I have the honor to submit the following: That in my judgment the available force of the regular army should be mobilized in the best and most available position in the department of the gulf. I suggest Chikamauga Park on account of its altitude and advantages for preparing a command for the serious requirements of actual warfare."

He also dwelt upon the importance of the most perfect equipment in all branches, artillery, engineering, medical, with supplies for six months and equipment for 50,000 native Cuban soldiers.

Parley a Naval Problem.

General Miles says in his report that in the beginning the war problem was purely a naval one and he was convinced that should our navy prove superior, the position of the Spanish army in Cuba would be rendered untenable with a minimum loss of life and treasure to the United States. He says:

"There were two most serious obstacles to be avoided—one was placing an army on the island of Cuba before our navy controlled the Cuban waters; and the other was putting an army on the island at a time when a large number of the men must die from the diseases that have prevailed in that country, according to all statistics for the last 100 years.

He pointed out in a letter to the secretary of war these dangers, enclosing a communication from Surgeon General Sternberg and urged that the Spanish be merely harassed and damaged during the rainy, unhealthy season, while the navy was demonstrating its superiority and the volunteers were being equipped. In that letter he says:

"I also assert the belief I have entertained from the first, THAT WE COULD SECURE THE SURRENDER OF THE SPANISH ARMY IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA WITHOUT ANY GREAT SACRIFICE."

General Miles pays an eloquent tribute to the brilliant exploits of Lieutenants Rowan and Whitney in secretly exploring Cuba and Porto Rico and ascertaining the military situation. He remarks the report with an account of the dispatch of General Shafter's expedition, saying:

"I desired to go with this command." His exact request on this point as telegraphed from headquarters at Tampa, was as follows:

"This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position number 2. Now that the military is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired result."

He also stated "this expedition has been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it. It contains the principal part of the army which for intelligence and efficiency is not excelled by any body of troops on earth."

The telegram was dated June 5. The day following Secretary Alger telegraphed in reply.

"The President wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough to take and hold the island without the force under General Shafter."

General Miles' response was: "In ten days."

He next speaks of the unsuitability of the transports which were but merchant freight steamers; and of the accumulation of troops and supplies at Tampa, crowding the facilities there and causing great delay. Finally the Santiago expedition sailed on June 14 and General Miles quotes an order issued by him to

General Shafter, directing the latter to make a number of inquiries to ascertain whether every possible provision had been made for the transportation of the supplies of rations, hospital supplies, wagons, landing boats, etc., winding up "I would suggest that thorough attention be required to every detail in order to insure perfect order in the disembarking of your command."

The order is dated June 11, and June 15 General Miles received the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1898. Major General Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

Important business requires your presence here; report at once. Answer. (Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

Miles' Plan of Campaign.

June 24 General Miles submitted to the secretary of war a written plan of campaign. Briefly stated the points were: That provision be made for the reception of at least 30,000 Spanish prisoners. That after capturing Santiago, some deep water port be taken on the north coast of Cuba. That Neuvas be captured, and that with 15,000 cavalry and some light artillery and a small body of infantry an advance be made into Puerto Principe in the interior, and the troops be thence moved towards Havana. This movement would occupy the time until September 30; the troops would be in the most healthy part of Cuba during the rainy season, and the prisoners could be used in road-making. Should a Spanish force be advanced to Villa Clara, the entire United States army could be thrown between that point and Havana, the Spanish army could be divided, and be beaten in detail. Should that plan be rejected, then after capturing Santiago the entire force should be removed to the western end of the island, and a campaign made against Havana. General Miles next recites an order to himself, from Secretary Alger, "TO ORGANIZE AN EXPEDITION FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO." (The italics are his own.)

From the order dated June 26 it appears that organization was to be made for the immediate command of General Brooke for such movement. The command under General Shafter, or such part as could be spared from the work in hand, was to join the foregoing expedition, and reads the order "You will command the forces thus united in person."

General Miles, at this point, mentions a project he had conceived at that time for the capture of the Isle of Pines, which was a smuggling base for supplies for Havana and the harbor of Nipe, on the north coast, as a coaling and refuge station for the navy.

Coming to the operations against Santiago, the report tells briefly of the landing of the United States troops, and quotes Shafter's telegraphic account of the battle of El Caney. General Miles says it was decided that he should immediately go to Santiago with reinforcements. He purposed landing on the west side of the harbor, to open the entrance or take the Spanish in the rear.

Sampson Acquiesces.

Arriving off Santiago, Admiral Sampson came aboard the Yale, and cordially acquiesced in the plan. Next he went ashore, and opened communication with Shafter, who said he had enough troops on the east side. Orders were given to land Miles' reinforcements. Continuing, General Miles says that after consulting next morning personally with General Shafter, the latter sent a communication to General Toral, saying the commanding general of the American army had arrived in his camp with reinforcements, and that we desired to meet him between the lines at any time agreeable to him. He replied that he would see us at 12 o'clock the following day. That evening I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding a surrender had been pending between the commanding general and the Spanish commander, but no definite conclusion had been reached.

The yellow fever had broken out among the United States troops, and General Miles cabled to Washington, suggesting that it was a case where discretionary authority should be granted. He tells how he (Miles) with his staff, General Shafter and some others, had met Toral, and he (Miles) told the latter that his government was determined to capture or destroy the Spanish force if it took 50,000 men; that he himself had sufficient reinforcements to go, and that "we offered him liberal terms, naming them, and giving Toral until daylight to decide. Upon Toral's appeal General Miles extended this time limit until 12 o'clock noon.

He then details the incidents of the surrender, upon which he sent renewed congratulations to Shafter, and gave further instructions as to the care of the troops, including some recommendations by Chief Surgeon Greenleaf and other medical officers. He also directed Shafter to make daily reports to headquarters of conditions. This message called forth the following exchange of telegrams:

An Exchange of Telegrams.

SIDONET, July 17.

General Miles on board Yale:

Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received, and will be carried out. None is more anxious than myself to get away from here. It seems from your orders given me that you regard my force as a part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving under you, General, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the secretary of war that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general, army headquarters. (Signed)

SHAFER, Major General.

Headquarters of the Army, Playa Del Este, July 18.

General Shafter:

Telegram received. Have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned there, and did not regard the fever there as a reason for my presence required and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the order of the secretary of war of July 13 left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event would cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine.

Very truly yours, (Signed) NELSON A. MILES, Major General Commanding United States Army.

Then follows some telegrams instructing General Shafter to remove his soldiers to high ground and notifying Secretary Alger that in his (Miles) opinion if this movement (the evacuation of the camp) was not made, the only way to save a large portion of the command would be to ship them to a point on the New England coast to be chosen by the surgeon general.

BLOODY RESULTS

Follow the Carrying out of White Men's Programme in

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Office of the Colored Men's Organ Wrecked and Then Fired—The Armed White Populace Then Went "Negro Hunting," and Succeeded in Killing Eight of Them—Some of Their Own Number Wounded in the "Collision."

A Very Peculiar State of Affairs in a Civilized Community.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 10.—After a day of bloodshed and turbulence, Wilmington has subsided to-night into comparative peacefulness. Eight negroes were killed and three white men wounded during the day, one of them, William Mayo, seriously.

To-night the city is in the hands of a new municipal government, and law and order is being established. This afternoon the board of aldermen resigned, one by one. As each alderman vacated, the remainder elected a successor, named by the citizens' committee, until the entire board was changed legally. They resigned in response to public sentiment. The new board is composed of conservative Democratic citizens.

The mayor and chief of police then resigned and the new board elected their successors, according to law. Representative Waddell was elected mayor and E. G. Parmelee chief of police. The first act of the new government was to swear in two hundred and fifty special policemen, chosen from the ranks of reputable white citizens. They are vested with all the authority of the law and will take charge of the city. The citizens committee will remain on guard, however, throughout the town, to prevent possible attempts at incendiarism. The new government will devote its attention to restraining recklessness among the whites as well as keeping down lawlessness among the negroes. Further trouble of a general or serious nature is not expected.

Another Story.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A Star special from Wilmington, N. C., says:

Events have moved quickly in Wilmington this morning and the white people have made good their threats to take vengeance upon the negro newspaper which published the editorial derogatory to white women. At 7:30 o'clock the negroes not having responded to the demand for the removal of the press of the Record (the negro newspaper) ex-Representative Waddell, the chairman of the white committee of twenty-five, repaired to the light infantry armory, where he was to meet the citizens by appointment. Eight o'clock was the last hour of grace for the negroes to reply and that hour passed without an answer being received. The citizens then waited half an hour for reinforcements. In the meantime armed men had begun to gather in the wide street in front of the armory. They carried rifles, shot guns and ammunition and the assemblage included some of the most solid citizens of the town. At 8:30 o'clock the procession headed by ex-Representative Waddell and the committee of twenty-five, moved in the direction of Seventh and Ninth streets, where the Record printing shop is located. All along the line of march the procession was joined by armed citizens, and when the negro quarter was reached the negroes could be seen a few blocks away running into their homes.

Record Office Burned.

When the crowd arrived in front of the Record office, a two story frame building, picket lines were thrown out across the street and squads of men sent to squares in the neighborhood. Leader Waddell, with rifle on his shoulder, went to the door of the building and knocked, but there being no response the door was soon burst open. The citizens surged into the place and commenced the work of destruction. The furniture was smashed and thrown into the street. The floors were gutted of moveables and the building was fired and destroyed. Some one turned in a fire alarm and when the engines responded the crowd discharged their weapons and a fusillade of gun and pistol shots, cheers and shouts filled the air. The affair was soon over, however, and no one was hurt. The building was destroyed, but the neighborhood property was not. The colored editor, Manly, his brother and their associates have fled, and could not be found by the citizens. After destroying the printing house the marchers returned to the armory, where they had left a rapid fire machine gun mounted in a wagon ready to be despatched to the scene if a battle should occur. The leaders of the crowd said subsequently that it was not the intention to burn the Record building, but that it was the work of some rash persons or by accident and did not have the concurrence of the committee of twenty-five.

To-day's action of the whites was the sequel of yesterday's meeting at the county court house and that of the committee of twenty-five in the afternoon as a result of which the negroes were given until this morning to return an answer to the demand for the removal of the press and the cessation of the publication of the Record.

An Anxious Night.

Last night was an anxious one for the citizens in the residence section. About 8 o'clock a street car came into the town section and reported that the negroes had fired into it and that the passengers had returned the fire. A car loaded with armed men who armed men toward the scene of the trouble but the offenders escaped. The entire eastern end of the town was aroused and armed men were on the street cars, on every corner and patrolling the dark streets. In the negro district thirty or forty young negroes were assembled, but they were not armed and not violent and the older men said they did not contemplate trouble and sincerely hoped for peace. All night long the whites kept guard about the business and residential sections but no incident occurred to disturb the night.

At 10:30 o'clock the scene shifted to another section of the city. Scarcely had the marchers disbanded at the armory before word was passed along that the 300 or 400 negro laborers of the great cotton compress had knocked off work and were assembling. They took post-hurried to the river front and took position at the head of the streets leading to the docks. The negroes gathered in groups of fifteen or twenty huddled together and apparently very much excited. They were soon in a state of panic. Their wives had hurried to them

with reports that the whites were burning the negro quarters and were shooting the people and begged their husbands to come home, so the whole force quit work. The white leaders endeavored to calm the excited men, told them no harm was intended and advised that they return to work. There was no violent talk nor threats by the negroes. In all the disturbances the local authorities made no show of asserting themselves and not a policeman is around. The preservation of order is practically vested in the committee of twenty-five, who are now trying to restore order, quiet the situation and hold in check the reckless element among the whites. The rapid fire machine gun on a wagon, manned by a crew armed with Winchester, was brought down in front of the postoffice, but on the advice of the leaders was halted there.

A Bloody Fight.

Soon after 11 o'clock word was brought that reinforcements were needed in the negro section of Brooklyn. The men were sent. Twenty minutes later news came that there was a collision between the whites and blacks and that blood had been shed.

As a result of the trouble at Brooklyn it is believed that the number of negroes who have been killed will number four. A white man named Mayo, who was shot in the stomach, has since died. Another white man was hurt. The situation is quiet at the scene of the trouble now. The negroes have gone into their houses. Squads of men are now patrolling the streets and taking their pistols from them wherever found. Special trains are being run into Wilmington from other towns with reinforcements of arms. Goldsboro has started 600 men. Laurensburg has started 150 and other places have offered help if needed. The light infantry, a regular state militia organization, will probably take command of the situation here and its officers direct the patrolling and guarding of the city. It is understood the governor has given his sanction to this plan and if carried out it will have a salutary effect. The local detachment of United States naval reserves in fatigue uniform and dragging their new one pounder rapid fire gun are now at the scene of the trouble together with the light infantry and several hundred armed citizens. But there is nothing to shoot at. The negroes have disappeared.

Eight Negroes Killed.

A later dispatch to the Star says: Between 1 and 2 o'clock there were several skirmishes. The total casualties at 2 p. m. were: Eight negroes killed, two wounded and three white men wounded. Mayo, Chadwick and Finer. Mayo is not dead as before reported, but is shot through the liver. About 1:30 o'clock two white men passing a house were fired on. A detachment immediately surrounded the house and took away five negroes. It was at first proposed to kill them on the spot, but it was finally decided to put them in jail. Another negro in the house broke away and ran but after proceeding half a square was shot dead. The negro who shot Mayo was recognized. It was claimed, and a detachment found him at his house. He was killed and left dead. The reinforcements from Goldsboro have been turned back and the committee of twenty-five is considering means of preserving order. The plan most in favor is to appoint a public committee of six or ten men to have supreme charge of the city superseding the mayor and other authorities.

A South Carolina Affair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A special to the Post from Greenwood, S. C., says: Five negroes lay dead at Repodeth all day along the roadside, another was killed to-day and likely four others are dead and lost in the woods. One white man was buried, three others lie at the point of death and more have been wounded. Four heads of families have left the country and armed troops of countrymen are scouring the country hunting for other victims. All of this is the result of an election row.

CAMP MEADE.

Movement of Second Army Corps South Began Yesterday.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 10.—The movement of the second army corps southward began this morning, with the departure of the Thirty-fifth Michigan regiment for Augusta, Ga.

The Michigan troops broke camp in a heavy rainstorm and were loaded in three sections of a train directed on the outskirts of camp. A surgeon was assigned to each section and a hospital car was attached to the rear of the third section.

The Second Tennessee regiment struck its tents and started this afternoon for Columbia, S. C. The third and fourth regiments will start away from here daily and if there is no delay on the southern railroads General Young expects to have his entire corps of 35,000 troops in the southern camps by next Wednesday.

The order from the war department not to muster Major James B. Hamilton, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment, has complicated matters in that command. Secretary Alger has decided that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment is entitled to only one major and that Hamilton cannot be mustered in. He holds a commission from Governor Hastings and this may induce the secretary of war to change his ruling. If he insists that Hamilton cannot serve as a major he will have to go back as captain of Company I, and Captain George Wright will be reduced to first lieutenant.

A board of surgeons was appointed to-day by Adjutant General Stewart, to examine Dr. Hill, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Miller, of New Castle, who have been recommended by Colonel Glenn for assistant surgeons of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment.

Second Lieutenant Calvin Seidenstecker, of York, and Corporal John H. Schall, of York, were this afternoon promoted to first and second lieutenant, respectively, of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment. Dr. James I. Hill, of Pittsburgh, and Dr. William G. Miller, of New Castle, were appointed surgeons of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiments. Private Frederick E. Shetter, of Company E, Fifteenth Pennsylvania regiment, was promoted to quartermaster. The appointments were promptly confirmed by Adjutant General Stewart, by whom commissions were issued. A commission was also issued to First Sergeant Illig, of Reading, promoted to second lieutenant of Company M, Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment. Orders were received from the war department this evening to muster in Major James B. Hamilton, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania regiment.

Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia: colder; westerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania: fair; colder; brisk northwest winds.

For Ohio: fair; colder in eastern portion; high northwest winds, diminishing in force.

Local Temperatures.

The temperature yesterday as observed by test at the corner of Market and Fourteenth streets was as follows:

7 a. m. 32 2 p. m. 55 5 a. m. 60 7 p. m. 51 12 a. m. 64 Weather—Rain.